SOME

PASSAGES

OF THE

TREATY

Between the Marqueſſe of *Ormond* and the Parliaments Commiſſioners at DUBLIN...

With a Narrative of other paſſages, *viz.* Letters from Newcaſtle, to the Marqueſſe of *Ormond*, whiles the Engliſh Commiſſioners were treating.

As alſo, the Treaty between the Scots and the Marqueſſe of *Ormonds* Commiſſioners in the North of Ireland.

Decemb. 2. 1646.

Theſe Papers from Ireland (of the Treaties and proceedings there) are appointed to be publiſhed for generall ſatisfaction.

LONDON,
Printed by *A. Griffin.* 1646.

Some Paſſages of the Treaty between the Marqueſſe of *Ormond* and the Parliaments Commiſſioners at *DUBLIN.*

SIr *John Clotworthy*, Major *Saloway*, Sir *Robert King*, and the other Commiſſioners being come into Dublin-haven with about 1700 ſouldiers, 100 Barrels of Gunpowder, ſix tun of Match, and other ſupply for Dublin, in caſe they did agree with the Marqueſſe of Ormond, for the ſurrender thereof to the Parliament of England, acquainted the ſaid Marqueſſe of Ormond of their comming, who gave way to treat with them about the ſame.

The Commiſſioners from the Parliament propounded what they had received by Inſtructions, to the Marqueſſe of Ormond; but he would not yeeld to any thing without the Kings conſent. And at that time, whilſt our Commiſſioners were there, and during the Treaty, there came Letters from Newcaſtle to the Marqueſſe of Ormond, by which Letters it is conceived that the Marqueſſe of Ormond received full inſtructions from thence what to doe.

The Commiſſioners offered what the Marqueſſe of Ormond could well deſire in a way to advance the cauſe of the Proteſtants; but had denials; once,

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twice, thrice, the Marqueſſe of Ormond returned them denials.

The English Commiſſioners ſeeing ſo plainly the perfidiouſneſſe of the Marqueſſe of Ormond, and his playing faſt and looſe with them, appointed their men and Ammunition for Ulſter and other parts in the North of Ireland; and prepared for their returne backe to give an account to the Parliament of this Treaty: by conſideration whereof it plainly appeares, that Ormond had no intent to ſurrender Dublin to the Parliament.

But however it appeares that Dublin is not ſo conſiderable a place (though it would have been of uſe) as was before thought, for theſe reaſons,

1. Becauſe the place is of its ſelfe at this preſent time, and in this poſture it now is, but very weake and ſleight workes.

2. Our men that are there are not yet tryed in the experience of this ſervice, and ſtrangers there.

3. The Souldiers of Ormond in Dublin are exceeding bad, and very dangerous to be truſted for the ſervice of the Parliament.

4. There are many dangerous perſons with the Marqueſſe of Ormond daily at his Table, as the L. *Taffe*, and others.

5. The greateſt part of Dublin are Iriſh and Papiſts. All which being layd together, and weightily conſidered, Dublin is not of that extraordinary conſequence and advantage as was conceived.

6. And beſides all this, there are parties of the Rebels that march up ſometimes within two miles of Dublin, and the L. *Digby* (who commands the Rebels

Rebels horſe) quarters within five miles thereof.

But it appeares very cleare, that this capitulation of Ormond with the Parliament was to advance the Rebels deſignes, and not to comply with the Parliament, and that we may conclude upon theſe grounds.

1. The L. *George Digby* who is Lieut. Generall to the Rebels horſe was the firſt man that moved this Treaty at Ormonds Councell Table.

2. Divers of the chiefe Proteſtants in Dublin who might well judge of it, did ſo ill reſert it, that they left that place to come over into England.

3. The Rebels have laine ſtill with a great Army neere Dublin, and ſuffered the Marqueſſe to goe on in fortifying (ſo far as he went,) and alſo in Treating.

4. The Iriſh Rebels have entered into a league and Covenant with that Kingdome, to maintaine their Religion, and fight for the King againſt the Parliament, have intruſted the L. *Digby* with a great part of their Army. And the Marqueſſe of Ormond will conſent to nothing without the Kings conſent.

A Copy of the League and Covenant of the Iriſh Rebels.

WE the Prelates of the Kingdom of Ireland, together with the reſt of the Members of the Eccleſiaſticall Congregation of both Clergies (Secular and Regular) aſſembled together in the holy Ghoſt at Waterford, do before God and his Angels, for us, and each one of us, proteſt, ſweare, and vow, that we (during the whole courſe of our life) will obſerve to the utmoſt of our power that Divine Lecture of Chriſt Jeſus teaching us to give to Ceſar *what*

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is due to Cesar, *and to God what is due to God; we will maintaine, defend, repaire, and propagate to the utmost of our power, even with the hazard of our lives, estates, and fortunes, the holy Catholique Faith, Religion, and Church, planted in this Kingdome by* St. Patricke, *professed in England by* St. Edward *the Confessor and sometimes King of England, confirmed by the promise Royall of* H. 2. *when he first entred into the Government of Ireland, and by the solemne Oath of the said* H. 2. *and of all his Royall successors Catholique Kings of England taken at their Coronation, embraced, upheld, and advanced. And accordingly we will maintaine and defend the minorities and priviledges of the same Chureh, particularly those expressed and granted by* Magna Charta, *and by those other antient fundamentall Laws, which explane and amplifie the same, and will endeavour the repeale of all penall Laws made against Catholiks and their Religion.*

We further protest, swear, and vow, to give to our Cesar *being* Charles *our lawfull Soveraigne what is due to* Cesar, *by bearing faith and true Allegiance unto him, his lawfull heires and successors, by revealing or subverting, what Conspiracies, Conventicles, or Treason, we shal know shall be made against his Person, Crown or Dignity, by maintaining, defending to the utmost of our power, even to the hazard of our lives, estates and fortunes, all His Regall dignities, Prerogatives royall and Monarchicall government, against all invaders and agressors thereof, whether domestique or forraigne, publike or private, notability known of, or justly suspected.*

We further protest, sweare and vow to maintaine, preserve, and keepe really, and truly for his Majesties use, and in His behalfe, all such Towns, Cities, Castles, Forts, and other

other places as are now or hereafter ſhall come to our poſſeſſion, and never to alienate them, or any part of them unto any forraigne Prince or Potentate whatſoever without His Majeſties Royall aſſent and conſent.

And that if he by whom Kings do raigne, do bleſſe our religious deſignes, we will with as much ſpeed as poſſibly, and conveniently we may, endeavour with the like hazard of our lives and eſtates to ſerve His Majeſty, and to reſcue Him from the unworthy ſervitude wherein he is kept by the diſloyall heretique ſubjects in England, and to reinthrone him with ſuch honour, dignity, and dominion, as is ſuitable to ſo great a Majeſty.

Wherein we ſhall deſire the charitable ayd and aſſiſtance of our allies at home and abroad, of forraign Catholique Princes and Prelates, who are likewiſe engaged in this holy wvr, as well for the reverence they beare, and obligations they have to defend that religion which they themſelves profeſſe, whereby they may be deſervedly regeſtred among ſt thoſe Sexaginta fortes ex fortibus Iſrael qui ambiunt lectuluum Solomanis, Cant. 3. 7. *as alſo beoauſe the ruine of our Monarchy can be no leſſe then a prologue to their own ruine, and the ruine of their Monarchy, which they may glaſſe in our Soveraignes calamity, and in the multitude of Declarations ſet forth by the Parliamentary rebels, exciting their zealous brethren in forren Countries to the like rebellion againſt their Soveraignes, againſt Religion and Monarchy.*

Laſtly, we do hereby renew and iterate the oath of aſſociation, authorized by the whole Kingdom, and every braneh thereof, and in particular we proteſt and vow not to harbour or entertain in our breaſts any odious antipathy or unnaturall diſtinction between the ancient Iriſh &

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the old or new English, between Townsmen and Countreymen, but will endeavour to preserve unity, concord, and charity between all the confederate Catholiques, to the end we may be the better enabled to resist the common Enemy, to procure a happy peace, and inviolably observe that Divine lecture, Give unto Cesar what is due to Cesar, and to God what is due to God.

Waterford, Sept. 10. 1646.

Let this Protestation be printed, and in all Parish Churches published.

De mandato illustrissimi Domini nuntii & Congregationis. Ecclesiasticæ utriusque cleri Regni Hiberniæ Nicholaus Fernensis Episcopus Congregationis Cancellarius.

By *John Baptist Rinuccini*, Archbishop and Prince of *Firmo*, and by the Ecclesiasticall Congregation of both Clergies of the Kingdome of *Ireland*.

4. There is also a Treaty between commissioners from the Marq. of Ormond in the North of Ireland, and the Scots, about the surrender of Troheda, and other things propounded and agitated by both parties.

But by all these unhappy jugglings of the Marq. of Ormond with the Parliament, Ireland is in a sad condition. The Protestants there in great danger of a massacre by the Rebels, and Reliefe has been kept backe from the North of Ireland.

By all which Ormond hath given a great testimony to the Rebels of his reality to them, by which he and *Digby* will be high in their favour.

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